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KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY JOHN TIMBS.

MECHANICS.

Why is it so disadvantageous to propel boats on canals by means of horses?

Because the expenditure of animal strength takes place in a far greater proportion than the increase of speed. Thus, if a horse of certain strength is barely able to transport a given load ten miles a day for a continuance, two horses of the same strength will be altogether insufficient to transport the same load twenty miles a day. To accomplish that a greater number of similar horses would be requisite. If a still greater speed be attempted, the number of horses necessary to accomplish it would be increased in a prodigiously rapid proportion. This will be evident, if the extreme case be considered, viz., that there is a limit of speed which the horse, under no circumstances, can exceed. In an ordinary canal one horse with a boat will be sufficient for every thirty tons.

Why has a suspension railway been represented as more advantageous than a ground railroad?

Because the former takes a straightforward point from one town to another, without regard to the surface of the country over which it has to go, whether rising or falling, a perfect level being obtained by varying the heights of the pillars or piers which support the railway; while its height above the ground allows agriculture and commerce to go on under it without interruption. The cost of a suspension railway has been estimated at £1,400 per mile, which is about two-thirds less than the average expense of a ground railroad. Models of a suspension railway and carriages adapted to it, were recently exhibited in London, by Mr. Maxwell Dick, their inventor.

Why is wrought iron preferable to cast iron, for railways?

Because by wrought iron rails we reduce the number of joints; the difficulty of making the rails perfectly even at the joints, has also contributed much towards the introduction of wrought iron.

Edge railways were first made of wood, near Newcastle; these were next covered with plates of wrought iron in the parts most likely to wear. Cast iron was subsequently introduced there and elsewhere; and wrought iron is now being very generally substituted for the cast.

Why has it been proposed to transfer the power of fixed and cheap first movers to locomotive carriages, &c. travelling on common turnpike roads?

Because the power of a steam engine, moving with the locomotive carriage, is very expensive when compared to an equal power obtained by a large ordinary fixed engine, a wind or water mill, or other common first mover. Mr. Fordham, the originator of this plan, proposes to condense air into cylinders, and then to use this condensed air as the motive force.

Why has the application of steam to land carriages been so long a favorite project with mechanicians?

Because the transition from the one element to the other appears, at first view, to be so simple and easy: the same mechanical process which turns the paddle wheels of a vessel in the water, would seem quite adequate to impart a similar motion to the wheels of a carriage on land. So early as the year 1769, Mr. Watt mentions the practicability of applying it to domestic improvement, though it does not appear that Watt gave motion to a carriage. Symington, who claims the original invention of the steamboat, had previously contrived a similar application for the impelling of carriages; and actually exhibited, in the year 1787, in Edinburgh, the first model of a steam carriage that was perhaps ever seen. Hence we may conclude that the repeated failures in the plan have not been occasioned so much by the want of practical skill, as by some radical difficulty which had not been sufficiently adverted to.

The steepest inclined planes which, as far as we are aware, locomotive engines have attempted to surmount, are those on the Bolton and Leigh railway, in Lancashire. One of these planes is a mile and a half long, and rises one yard in thirty. Up the former of these the *Sans Pereil* engine ascended, drawing after her her tender carriage with coal and water, two wagons loaded with iron, and a carriage with passengers, making a gross weight drawn, of about fifteen tons; with which she moved at the rate of nine miles per hour. Up the steepest plane (rising 1 yard in 30) she drew her tender, and one carriage with passengers, the gross weight being about four tons fifteen cwt., with which she ascended at a speed of from nine to eleven miles per hour; each of these performances being equal to about sixty-five tons drawn on a level.—*Note to Quarterly Review.*

Why was the difficulty just adverted to greater in the land carriage than in the boat?

Because of the resistance to the progress of the carriage by the inequalities and other obstructions on the roads. It is not here as in navigation, where the most enormous weights are buoyed up by the liquid element, without increasing, in the same degree, the resistance to the vessel. Every additional load to a land carriage creates an additional resistance, arising from inertia, friction and other such impediments, exactly in proportion to its weight.—*Quarterly Review.*

HISTORY OF A COTTON GOWN.—No. III.

It frequently happens that the principle which pervades an important process, or which is the distinguishing feature in a complex machine, may be better understood by a consideration of the primitive or rude modes of proceeding than by describing at once those of modern date. We think that this remark is applicable on the present occasion. We have brought the materials for our cotton gown to that state where the labors of the spinner are required. Now in order to form some idea how the spinning jennies, throstle-frames and mules perform this operation, we will briefly consider the domestic mode of spinning, now almost unknown in this country, on account of the cheapness of machine-spun yarn.

The object of spinning is to draw out the rovings of cotton (which are soft and easy to be broken,) and twist them round their centre until all the fibres are so curled as to form a tolerably firm thread—not such as is used for sewing, but such as is employed by the weaver under the name of yarn. This used to be effected by means of a wheel commonly called the big wheel. The spinster is seated on a stool, and takes one of the bobbins in her lap. Unfastening the end of the roving, she attaches it to the end of a horizontal spindle, which is so connected to a large wheel as to be set in rotation by it. The spinster, holding the cotton in the left hand, draws her hand back to some distance from the spindle; and then, by turning the wheel with her right hand, twists the portion of cotton extending from the spindle to her left hand. When this is tolerably firm yarn or thread, she winds it on the spindle by reversing the motion of the wheel. The main principle in this operation is this, that by stretching out a portion of the cotton, and causing the spindle, to which one end of it is attached, to revolve, the cotton invariably receives a twist, which condenses and hardens the assemblage of fibres. The little wheel occupied the fore-finger and thumb of both hands, those of one hand holding the filaments, while the other drew them out into an equable thread. Sometimes two spindles were attached, and the spinster could then form a thread with each hand. The twisting and winding of the thread were also carried on together by means of an ingenious piece of mechanism. This wheel, however, was chiefly used for flax.

In a way very similar to this was conducted the spinning of all the cotton employed in England, until about 1760. It used to be done by the wives and daughters of cottagers by their own firesides. The cotton-weavers of that day were accustomed to work at their own houses; and as each weaver could weave as much yarn as three women could spin with their wheels, he was obliged, after having worked up that which his wife and daughters had spun, to apply to the spinsters of the neighborhood for a further supply. When the demand for cotton goods increased, the supply of spun yarn was so inadequate that a weaver was frequently under the necessity of trudging three or four miles in a morning, and visiting many spinners, before he could collect yarn enough to keep his loom at work during the rest of the day; and such was the competition he met with from other weavers similarly employed, that he was often obliged to treat the females with presents in order to quicken them at their work.

This was a critical period in the history of cotton manufacture; for had not some machine been invented to accelerate the production of spun yarn, the supply would have been obtained from other countries. This was prevented by the labors of James Hargreaves, who invented the *spinning-jenny*. This was a machine formed on the basis of the spinning-wheel, but differing from it in these important particulars, that the wheel which the spinner turned with his right hand set in rotation several dozen spindles instead of a single one; and a frame which he held in his right hand guided and managed several dozen threads instead of a single thread; in fact, the machine was equivalent to multiplying the number of hands, both right and left, possessed by the spinner. Hargreaves met with a return that too often falls to the lot of those who benefit mankind: his house was broken open and his machine destroyed by the envious spinners of the neighborhood.

The invention once made, however, was not lost to society. A variety of improvements, chiefly by Arkwright and Crompton, were brought to bear in the spinning apparatus. These improvements are all susceptible of being separated into two classes, one in which there is a moveable frame of some kind to stretch out the threads before they receive their twist, and another in which that motion is dispensed with. A cottage spinner, who moves her left hand alternately to and from her spindle, works on the first named plan: the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves acted on the same plan by the movement of a frame to which the threads were attached: lastly, Crompton invented the *mule jenny*, in which the threads were stretched by the movement of a little four-wheeled carriage, instead of the hand-frame of the spinning-jenny.

On the other hand, a different kind of spinning action was produced by Arkwright's water-twist frame, and by a more recent form of machine called the *throstle*. In the upper part are several bobbins, containing cotton roving, as brought

from the roving-machine. By the rotation of these bobbins the roving is unwound ; and after passing over a slender bar, is carried between some pairs of horizontal rollers, which, by a varying velocity, have the effect of drawing or stretching the cotton. The roving from each bobbin then passes down one prong of a curious kind of fork, called a *flier*, and as this flier rotates round a little pirn or bobbir, the cotton, which becomes firmly twisted by the rotation of the flier, is wound on the bobbin in the form of yarn. The bobbins are made to rotate by a band passing round the spindles beneath them.

There are many elaborate pieces of mechanism connected with the spinning apparatus, but it would be impossible to mention them here. Indeed the reason why we have described the difference between *mule-spinning* (that in which a frame travels to and fro) and *throstle-spinning*, (that in which a fork-like flier revolves round the spindle) is, because the yarn produced is of different quality in the two cases. Arkwright's machines were of the latter description, and were fitted to spin warp, or long threads and hosiery yarn, of a stout quality ; while Hargreave's jenny was fitted to produce a soft yarn for meft, and for many years all our cottons were made according to those respective qualities. The improvements in both classes of machines have not changed their relative character, for Dr. Ure says—" The mule makes a definite length of yarn, after which it winds it up while the operation of spinning is suspended ; whereas the throstle makes the yarn and winds it up simultaneously. The mule is used generally for all numbers above 30's (a technical name for a certain thickness of yarn), throstles being now seldom used to spin as high as 40's.—The quality of the yarn produced by the two machines is quite different. The throstle-yarn, known under the name of *water-twist*, (from having been first produced by the machine called a water-frame) is smooth and wiry ; while the mule-yarn is of a soft and downy nature. The former is usually employed for warps in heavy goods, such as fustians, cords, or for making sewing thread ; and the latter for weft in coarse goods ; as also for both warp and weft in finer fabrics."

The reader may perhaps be surprised that the material for our cotton gown is not further advanced—that it is yet only thread, mere thread. But the truth is, that the processes which precede weaving are of infinitely greater importance than weaving itself. The production of good yarn was deemed by Arkwright, Hargreave and Crompton as more deserving of their study than the weaving of that yarn into cloth. Weaving is, however, of great importance, and is only comparatively shrouded by the vast efforts made to improve the processes of carding, drawing, spinning, &c.

The yarn which has been prepared in the modes described is devoted to different purposes ; some is made into bobbin-net thread, some into lace-thread, some into stocking thread, and another portion into sewing-cotton or thread, which is sold in balls, reels and skeins. For the preparation of these various kinds of thread, two, three, or four yarns are laid parallel and twisted together into a a firm and compact thread by machines constructed for the purpose. But the larger portion is used by the weaver in the state of yarn, and is by him converted into calico and all the numerous kinds of cotton fabrics. The difference between these fabrics arises principally from the different thickness and quality of the yarn employed, and from the different modes of making the threads interlace among one another.

When cotton has been spun into yarn, and is destined for the market, it is made up into hanks of 840 yards each. But when it is woven in the same manufactory where it has been spun, the yarn is wound off from the small bobbins upon larger ones. Several of these bobbins are then taken to a machine called the warping-mill, where, by a beautiful train of operations, from two to four thousand threads are ranged and stretched side by side : these form the warp of the intended piece of cloth, and the number of threads varies with the width which the cloth is intended to be. Most cottons in the next operation receive a coating of glue, size, paste or starch. The object to be attained by this seems to be sometimes to facilitate the weaving, sometimes to impart a certain degree of strength to the cotton, and at others the less creditable one of making them appear more stout and compact than they really are. Formerly the sizing, or dressing was done by hand ; but it was now effected in an ingenious machine, in which the yarn dips into a trough of paste or size—passes between two rollers to have a portion of that covering squeezed from it, then over a hollow chamber heated by steam, by which the paste is dried, and is finally wound on a large roller called a warp-beam : all these effects are produced while the yarn is travelling from one end to the other of the machine. The warp-beam, with the yarn upon it, is then conveyed to the weaving-loom.

The yarn just alluded to is to form the warp, or longitudinal thread of the cloth. The yarn for the weft is fastened up into banks, and from thence transferred by the weaver to his shuttle. We may here remark, in connection with these hanks, that the number attached to any particular quality of yarn represents the number of hanks to the pound, the hanks always containing 840 yards. Thus we have No. 40, 60, 80, &c. The last named quality was deemed a wonder when Crompton's spinning-apparatus first produced it, and he obtained two guineas per pound for it ; but such have been the improvements since his day, that even a finer quality, No. 100, can be procured for three shillings per pound ; while the power of producing exquisitely fine yarn has advanced to such a degree, that as high a number as 350 has been produced, that is, 350 hanks of 840 yards each, or 294,000 yards to the pound.

Weaving will be briefly described in the next paper ; but we may here remark that it was the impetus given to the cotton manufacture by the improvements in spinning that led to the substitution of power or machine weaving for hand-weaving. The foot and the hand of the weaver were found to move too slowly for the demand of the market. It was said by Dr. Cartwright—" Happening to be at Matlock in the summer of 1784, I fell in company with some gentlemen of Manchester, when the conversation turned on Arkwright's spinning-machinery. One of the company observed, that as soon as Arkwright's patent expired, so many mills would be erected, and so much cotton spun, that hands never could be found to weave it : to this observation I replied, that Arkwright must then set his wits to work to invent a weaving mill." This conversation was the exciting cause of the production of a loom for which Dr. Cartwright received £10,000 from parliament, and which was followed by repeated improvements : the result of this has been, that a weaver can produce twenty pieces of cloth in the time formerly necessary to produce two.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF PATENTS

Granted during the year 1842, with the names of patentees, and place of residence.

CLASS 3.—MANUFACTURES OF FIBROUS AND TEXTILE SUBSTANCES,

Including Machines, for preparing fibres of Wool, Cotton, Silk, Fur, Paper, &c.

Richard Murdock, Baltimore, Md., *Machinery for pressing bonnets, &c.*
Moses Chase, Baltimore, Md., *Carding and spinning machines, &c.*
Marmaluke Osborne, New York, *Felting, for coats, hats, &c.*
John P. Fry, Pulaski, Tenn., *Braking flax and hemp.*
William McMillen, Ripley, Ohio, *Braking and cleaning flax and hemp.*
J. C., G. W., and G. E. Geisendorff. Cincinnati, Ohio, *Cleaning gnd dressing flax and hemp.*
Charles Learned, St. Louis, Mo., *Cleaning and hackling flax and hemp.*
John W. Cochran, New York, *Process of blowing and cleaning furs.*
Asa Copeland, Bridgewater, Mass., *Constructing and affixing the ribs of saw cotton gin.*
Eleazer Carver, Bridgewater, Mass., *Cotton roller gin, for ginning long staple cotton.*
Theodore J. James, Princeton, Mass., *Cotton saw gin for ginning cotton.*
Alexander Jones, New York, *Cylinder for saw cotton gin.*
Oliver Brooks and James A. Sloan, Philadelphia, Pa. *Cassimere hats.*
Francis Degen, New York, *Setting or ironing the brims of hats.*
George T. Tate and William English, Frankfort, Mo. *Braking and cleaning hemp.*
Arasmus French, Springfield, Mass., *Knitting stockings, &c.*
Samuel Taylor, Lowell, Mass., *Brushes for dressing warps.*
Caleb Duxbury and Jas. Nield, *Power loom*
George Draper, Saugus, Mass., *Rotary temples for power loom.*
Thomas Flint, Boston, Mass., *Power loom for weaving carpets, &c.*
Erastus Bigelow, Lancaster, Mass., *Power loom for weaving counterpanes, &c.*
Daniel Leavitt, Cabotville, Mass., *Securing the bobbin in shuttles for weaving.*
Josiah Beare, and Ab'm Whitney, Waltham, Mass., *temples for loom.*
Roswell Douglass, assignee of John H. Coburn, Lowell, Mass. *Weaver's shuttles.*
Benjamin W. and Horace Hendrick, Woonsocket Falls, R. I., *Weaving loom.*
Rollin White, Williamstown, Vt., *Mounting and using the harness in weaving bolting cloth.*
Erastus B. Bigelow, Lancaster, Mass., *Loom for weaving carpets, &c.*
Jeremiah Wilbur, assignee of Clinton G. Gilroy, of Great Britain, *Loom for weaving figured and other fabrics.*
Levi Van Hoesen, Boston, Mass. *Loom for weaving fish nets.*
Abraham Howe and Sidney S. Grannis, Morrisville, N. Y., *Wire heddles for weaver's harness.*
John Taylor and John Smith, New Lebanon, N. Y., *Cross napping machine.*
Otis Allen, Tewksbury, Mass., *Oakum picking.*
Jno Stanbury and Wm. Ridgway, Baltimore, Md., *Combination of machinery for oakum picking.*
David H. Gilbert, Dorchester, Mass., *Applying paste or sizing to sheets of paper, in the process of making cards, &c.*
Lorenzo D. Brown, Lee, Mass., *Paper sizing.*
James Pitts, Smithfield, R. I., *Shearing satinetts and other woollen goods.*
A. C. Jones, assignee of Wm. H. Jones. Hartford, Ct., *Reel for reeling silk.*
Charles Danforth, Patterson, N. J., *Mode of driving bobbins in cap spinner.*
Charles Danforth, Patterson, N. J., *Oiling the spindles or tubes of cap spinner.*
Jesse Whitehead, Manchester, Va., *Regulating the drag of the yarn in the operation of spinning.*
Hiram Burnham, New York, *Spinning, twisting and kinking hair.*
Charles G. Sargent, Lowell, Mass., *Machine for wool combing.*

CLASS 4.—CHEMICAL PROCESSES, MANUFACTURES, AND COMPOUNDS,

Including Medicine, Dyeing, Color-making, Distilling, Soap and Candle making, Mortars, Cements, &c.

Samuel Adams, Cleveland, Ohio, *Blacking for leather.*
Ebenezer Marsh, Alton, Illinois. *Manufacture of candles from castor oil.*
John H. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., *Separating stearin from elain.*
Samuel Williams, New York, *Composition for covering the bottoms of vessels.*
William A. Ronald and Henry Miller, Rowan county, N. C. *Composition for dressing leather to render it water-proof.*
James Mackay, Great Britain, *Composition for the hair.*
Vair Clirehugh, New York, *Preparation for the hair.*
T. P. Merriam, New Bedford, Mass., *Composition for preserving leather.*
Nathaniel Hatch, Eastport. Me., *Composition for rendering cloth water-proof.*
Charles Lyon, New York, *Water-proof composition.*
Christopher F. Brown, Baltimore, Md., *Gas metres.*
Herman G. C. Paulsen, New York, *Manufacture of glue.*
Peter Ferris, Greenwich, Ct., *Black ink making.*
Stepen Blaisdell, Brunswick, Me., *Ignitable compound friction matches.*
George W. Carleton, Bath, Me., *Paste for friction matches.*
Alfred Traband, New York, *Purifying animal oil.*
Henry C. Otto, Philadelphia, Pa., *Mode of preparing white paint.*
Calvin Ginteau, Geddes, N. Y., *Improvement in salt works.*
L. Montrop, Baltimore, Md., *Rendering tallow.*
Charles C. Eeuay, Benton, Miss., *Vinous fermentation*

CLASS 5.—CALORIFIC,

Comprising Lamps, Fireplaces, Stoves' Grates, Furnaces for heating buildings, Cooking apparatus, preparation of Fuel, &c.

Jordon L. Mott, New York, *Chimney caps.*
Jordon L. Mott, assignee of Thomas Ewbank, New York, *Chimney caps.*
Stephen M. Allen, Boston, Mass., *Chimney cowls.*
John P. Doane and William H. Denny, New York, *Coal sifters.*
Henry Batchelder, Beverly, Mass., *Flue contractors or chimney valves for fireplaces and grates.*
Otis Packard, Roxbury, Mass., *Cooking and air heating furnaces.*
James Easterly, Troy, N. Y., *Open grates.*
Reuben Mitchell, Portland, Me., *Heating buildings.*
Otis Packard, Roxbury, Mass. *Apparatus for heating buildings.*

DESPISE NOT SMALL BEGINNINGS.

It is related of Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman, in the neighborhood of Sheffield, very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife. He asked the lad what he was doing, when, with great simplicity of manner, but courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head!" On this, the gentleman, asking to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, presented the youth with a sixpence. And this may be reckoned the first money Chantrey ever received for the production of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited of as many different men. who, from small beginnings, rose to great stations and influence; and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstance of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point, which it would be well for us more thoroughly to study and appreciate.

The river rolling onward its accumulated waters to the ocean, was, in its small beginning, but an oozing rivulet, trickling down some moss-covered rock, and winding, like a silver thread, between the green banks to which it imparted verdure.

The tree, that sweeps the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was, in its small beginning, but a little seed, trodden down under foot and unnoticed; then a small shoot, that the leaping hare might have forever crushed.

Every thing around us tells us not to despise small begginnings; for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these before we can ascend higher.

Despise not small beginnings of wealth.

The Rothschilds, Girard, Astor, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From cents they proceeded to dollars; from hundreds to thousands; from thousands to millions. Had they neglected these first earnings, had they said 'what is the use of saving these few cents? they are not of much value, and I will just spend them, and enjoy myself as I go,' they would not have risen to be the wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by the economical husbanding of small means that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; that little once gained, more will easily follow.

Despise not small beginnings of education.

Franklin had but little early education; yet look what he became, and how he is now revered enced. Ferguson, feeding his sheep on the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments of learning, but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers in Europe. Herschel, also, the great astronomer, was, in his youth, a drummer boy to a marching regiment, and received but little more than a drummer boy's education; but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet which his zeal discovered. A host of instances rise up, to testify, that, by properly improving the small and perhaps imperfect beginnings of knowledge, they may become as foundation stones of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and admire.

A man can scarcely be too avaricious in the acquisition of knowledge; he should board up his intellectual gains with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but, unlike the lucre-seeking miser, must put out his knowledge of usury, and, by lending out his stock to others, increase by this commerce of thought his capital, until his one talent shall have been five, and his five have gained them other five.

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or honor.

The fame which springs on a sudden, like a mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. Truth, fame, and honor are of slow but generally sure growth, ascending by degrees from the lower office to the higher stations—from the regard of a few to the applause of a nation. But he who despises the lower steps of honor because they are few, will seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or kingdom.

Despise not the small beginnings of error.

The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals;—and the beginnings of error, though at first unheeded, will soon, if not checked, sap the foundations of truth, and build up its own wretched dogmas on its ruins. All his first errors are small; despise them not; they will soon increase to great ones, and perhaps devastate society.—*Sears' New Monthly Magazine.*

MANUFACTURES IN MAINE.—We have lately noticed the establishment of a starch factory in the town of Mercer. The proprietor offers 12 cts. a bushel for any quantity of potatoes, preferring, however, the long red, or River Plate variety, which is said to be better suited for starch making than any other. As it is also one of the most fruitful and easily cultivated varieties, this will work well.

In Winthrop, says the Maine Farmer, there are three manufactories of painted oil cloths, one of which is particularly praised for the superiority of its fabrics.

We learn that extensive iron works are about to be established at the Lake Falls, in township No. Six, north range, north of the Waldo patent, in the county of Piscataquis. Petitions are before the county commissioners for a road to be laid out accommodating these works.

At these works, the operations must undoubtedly be with charcoal. As the immense surrounding forests are worthless for any other purpose, and as the iron ore can probably be had for nothing, the experiment seems to be one of those so common among Yankees, of turning labor into cash. We wish it unbounded success.

We are gratified to learn, as a further evidence of manufacturing activity in this state, and of the estimate in which some of our products are held, that the carpeting for the new Exchange Hotel in Boston, amounting to some ten or fifteen hundred yards, was made at the Gorham factory.

We are also gratified to learn, that they have undertaken in Bangor, the manufacture of chain cable—at least in a single instance of some consequence. The new barque Herschell, just completed for Messrs. Dunning & Ordway, was to be launched a few days since, the chain cables for which were manufactured in Bangor.—*Portland Advertiser.*

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—"Let the business of every body else alone, and attend to your own. Don't buy what you don't want. Use every hour to advantage, and study to make even leisure hours useful. Think twice before you throw away a dollar; remember you will have another to make for it. Find recreation in looking after your business, and so your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation. Buy low, sell fair, and take care of the profits. Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error of a cent, trace it out. Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in trade, *retrench*, work harder, but never "fly the track." Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will disappear at last. Though you should even fail in the struggle, you will be honored; but shrink from the task, and you will be despised. By following these rules, however, you 'need never stay failed.' Pay debts promptly, and so exact your dues. Keep your word. Take the papers. Advertise."

PLANEING MACHINE.—About 15 years ago, Mr. Woodworth, of New York, invented the planeing machine, and obtained a patent for it, which has now expired. As usual, there have been many improvements and new patents.

There are six of these labor-saving machines in Cincinnati, besides two or three at the boat yards. A man will plane and groove from 100 to 150 feet in a day. With the machine, four men will finish 2000 to 3000 feet. At the lowest estimate, there are planed in Cincinnati annually, 3,000,000 feet. It is done by machine, at 25 cents per hundred, or $2 50 a thousand cheaper by an engine than by hand. The saving is easily calculated. If there are 20 cities in the Union, which consume the same amount, this patent is worth to the United States $150,000 annually.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.—The Hot Springs of Arkansas are about sixty miles southwest from Little Rock, and burst from the side of a mountain which is several hundred feet high, to the number of over sixty. They are of unequal temperature, ranging from below 100 to 147 degrees of Fahrenheit. The water in the largest spring is hot enough for culinary purposes, and scalds hogs thrown into it sufficiently for cleaning. Near the top of the hill two springs burst forth within a yard of each other, one of which is hot and the other cold—the latter being the only cold spring on the western side of the hill; while on the eastern side there is but a single spring, and that a cold chalybeate. Quite a village has sprung up at the Hot Springs, bath houses have been built, and the place has become quite a resort for invalids. A short distance below the bath houses the stream from the springs forms a beautiful pool, which surpasses any artificial bathing place, the water being of chrystal purity, and just the right temperasure for a delightful bath.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.—The hotel in New York, built by John Jacob Astor, Esq., was finished in 1836. It is of Quincy granite. Its dimentions are as follows:—On Broadway, 200 feet; on Barclay street, 154, and on Vesey street, 147. It is five stories high, and contains 390 rooms. The furniture cost $90,000, and the building rents for $21,000. There are 400 locks, no two of which can be opened by the same key. Water is pumped into all parts of the establishment by steam power. Clothes are dried and ironed by steam. The drying is accomplished in five minutes, by spreading them on wooden horses that run on rail roads into a close apartment heated to a high temperature by steam. The engine that pumps water, cooks victuals, washes, dries clothes, irons them, grinds coffee, cleans the knives and forks, boots and shoes, and many other jobs about house, and has considerable power in reserve. What inventions, and how many are the improvements of the age!—*Exeter News-Letters.*

TREES.—It is a custom in Turkey, says Dr. Walsh, to plant a "platumus oriental," (buttonwood tree) on the birth of a son, and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United Stated, it would give us, at the end of forty years, about twenty millions of trees more than we shall probably have; a consideration of no mean importanee to posterity. And were the trees to be planted by the road side, most of our public highways would, at the end of the period, be converted into delightful avenues. Let it be remembered that the road from Strasburg to Munich, a distance of 250 miles, is already an avenue of fruit trees.

THE TRUE LOVERS.

Nurse.—Well, you have made a simple choice; you know not how to choose a man. * * * * * * * * * He is not like the flowers of courtesy,—but I'll warrant him as gentle as a lamb. Go thy ways, wench—*Romeo and Juliet.*

The market-clock was striking nine—the moon faint brilliance shed—
Miss Araminta Jessamine had not yet gone to bed,
But leaning on her little hand, she thought upon the youth
Whose very lip was joyousness, whose very eye was truth.

And looking through her casement high, she spied a spark of light,
And heard a gentle step,—so calm was that delicious night;
—Said she, aloud, "Ah! me; that light comes from a magic star;"
"Don't be alarmed," a voice replied; "it's only my cigar."

"Ah, me!" Miss Araminta cried, "Alonzo! are you there"
"Yes, shivering and shaking, in this infernal air:
I fear a cough, confoundedly, but more I fear your frown—
Make me a happy man, my love; Miss Jessamine, come down

"What though we've not been introduced in the dull, common way;
What though we've met but only twice; and that the other day;
Cold form kills love, and so does time:—pack up your trunk my dear;
A moment more, a curricle and horses will be here."

"I come—I come," the lady cried—and she is kneeling there;
And she has wrapped her in a shawl, to guard against the air;
And she has packed her handbox up, and she is at the door
—Her night-capped guardian behind, the world and love before.

"Get in—get in, Miss Jessamine," the light Alonzo cried—
"No whip shall dare to rival me when thou art by my side;
And faster than a steamboat wheel *our* wheels shall whirl around"
Alas! a heavy walking-stick has brought him to the ground.

It gives an awkward kind of jar—a thump upon the head—
And poor Alonzo thought so too, and tumbled down for dead.
"Where—where's the horrid murderer?"—Miss Araminta cried—
She turned—a stout old gentleman was standing by her side.

A night-cap on his ghastly head, a blanket round him wrapped;
He'd been awake and listining when they had thought he napped;
And oh! he seized his heavy cane, and stumbled down the stair,
And there he stood to blight the hopes of that romantic pair.

And thus, in Gothic dialect, the monster spoke:—"This 'ere
Intriguing gentleman I've floored is no great shakes, my dear.
You've reason to be very glad you didn't run away;
The fellow is a brick-bat man, and lives by mud and clay."

MARRYING A WIFE'S SISTER.

This question has recently been agitated, as is well known, with some degree of warmth, among the clergy of several denominations, and has been also discussed with much interest by the laity. We therefore propose to allude to the subject, that our readers, if they choose, may know what is going on in the ecclesistical world.

At the end of nearly all the Bibles extent, is placed a table of "affinity and consanguinity" within the degrees of which, it is asserted, it is unlawful for persons to marry. It begins with the quaint declaration, that no man may marry his grandmother, an occurrence against which it would seem no particular caution could be necessary. The 17th article forbids a man to marry "his wife's sister." This table is professedly founded upon the 18th chapter of Leviticus and 18th verse, but in the opinion of the most judicious and eminent Biblical commentators, the concluding words, "in her life time," clearly show that after the death of the wife it may be lawful to marry her sister. The reasons for this discrimination are, that when a plurality of wives was premitted, it was not expedient that two sisters should be married to the same man. How then came this table to be adopted by the Christian world? We believe that the question first generally attracted public attention when the celebrated Henry VIII of England, being tired of his wife, who was the widow of his brother, prince Arthur, and being equally enamored of Anne Boleyn, found it convenient to have scruples in relation to marriages within certain degrees of affinity, and sought the opinions of his bishops, and of the learned of the European universities. All the bishops but one declared his marriage void, and so did several of the universities. The pope, however, held out and refused to annul it. Henry, notwithstanding, married his second wife, and an obsequious parliament threw off their allegiance to the Roman See.

The English statutes remain unrepealed, and it is still contrary to law in England for a man to marry his wife's sister. In 1798, after the American revolution, the question came up before the Particular Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church in this country. It was decided by a strong vote that the connection was unlawful. It was asked what discipline was proper on such occasions, and it was determined that the offending party should be excommunicated from the church, and that the children of such union should not receive the rite of baptism, although presented by the most unquestionable and unexceptionable sponsors.

The principle thus established lay undisturbed until 1826, when an elder of the Middle Dutch Church in this city, married his sister-in-law. For this he was excommunicated. On the death of this wife he was restored to full communion, but on again marrying another sister, he was cut off from the church and never again returned. Since that time repeated attempts have been made to revive the consideration of the question with an eye to the reversal of the decision, but it has been avoided and postponed. In 1842 a case came up of so decided a character as to at last require the notice of the Synod. In order to test the feeling of the church on the subject, the question was referred to the different classes, as a kind of primary assembly, and upon their reports coming in, the general Synod is to take final action. We understand that the reports will be in the proportion of three to one, in favor of premitting marriages between a man and his sister-in-law.

The south classis of this city recently so decided after an animated discussion, by a vote of 11 to 3, one person not voting.

In the old classis the vote was 13 affirmative, 11 negative, and 4 doubtful.

The general Synod meets on the 1st Wednesday of June next, and a final decision will then probably be made. It is certainly time, as many excellent persons of tender consciences have been made unhappy by the doubtfulness of the question.

Nearly all the states of the Union permit intermarriages of this kind, and nearly all denominations of christians in this country except the Catholics.

In England strong efforts are making to repeal the existing laws on the subject, which it is confidently expected will prove successful.—*True Sun.*

BONAPARTE'S GOLDSMITH.

This personage, whose name was William Biennais, lately died at Paris, at an advanced age. He went from the provinces in his youth to Paris, to seek his fortune, and employed himself as a jeweller. By an accidental circumstance, he reached the head of his profession there.

General Bonaparte, on his return from Egypt, wished to furnish his house, but the merchants to whom he first applied, refused to sell to him upon credit. Biennais had more confidence in the star of the young general, and he made to his order some expensive articles of furniture, without troubling himself as to the time when he should receive his pay. Napoleon was grateful for this mark of confidence, and when he became emperor, he employed Biennais for his goldsmith. The latter applied to the most celebrated artists, and collected about him the most skilful workmen. Percier and Fontain furnished him with designs for his best articles, and his productions, which were in fact *chefs d'ouvre*, were sought for from all the courts of Europe. Biennais proved to be not only a skilful artist, but he carried on his commercial enterprises with superior intelligence and a probity which was proof against every thing.

One day he was accused to the emperor of not having given the proper weight in an article high of value. Being informed of this calumny, he called for an immediate examination, and the weight was found to exceed that for which he had stipulated. From that period the emperor's confidence in him increased, he treated him with the greatest kindness, and employed Biennais to furnish him, not only with the articles which came within his profession, but his carriage, his travelling conveniences, &c., and never omitted an occasion of expressing to him his regard. The articles from the manufactory of Biennais attracted particular attention at the mechanical exhibitions during the reign of the emperor, and he received for them a gold medal. The government of July bestowed upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Biennais, at the head of a numerous and honorable family, enjoyed, to a very advanced age, a high degree of bodily health and vigor. He had acquired, beside a large fortune, the esteem and consideration of his fellow citizens.

AMERICAN FLYING MACHINE.

This machine is now exhibiting in New Orleans at two shillings a head. It is the invention of Mr. Davidson, a lawyer, who apparently unsuccessful in his "practice in the courts below," is about trying his luck in an "upper circut." He has adopted for his machine the form of a bird, considering that it "can't be beat." In the interior he has four levers—two for the feet and two for the hands—adapted in their length and movements, to the height and convenience of the operator of the machinery, which communicates with or is attached to the cranks of the first and principal wheel in the organization, so as to operate with an effective force of about 1400 lbs. The following description of the way the machinery is to work, is, we imagine, from the pen of Mr. Davidson himself:—"This wheel is thus put in motion at a velocity of about one revolution per second, and which playing by a cord upon a *lignum vitæ* pinion four inches diameter, transmits the power into a crank six inches radius, which latter, by a metallic pitman or connecting rod, passing up to the inner ends of the wings, gives them motion at the very rapid velocity of four and a half vibrations per second!" *As soon as* this bird takes its flight, we shall be particular to inform our readers and "no mistake."—*True Sun*

PORCELAIN TOWER OF NANKIN.

A copy of the *Bombay Spectator*, received at the office of the *Madisonian*, Washington, gives the following description of this tower: "Numerous, as you conceive, have been the pilgrimages made to the far-famed 'porcelain tower.' For the first time, in inspecting any of the monuments, 'renommes,' of this country, no disappointment has been experienced, while comparing what actually is, with what the legends of the book makers of China describe to be. It is indeed a most elegant and singular structure, as remarkable for its correct proportions as for the rare material of which it is partly composed. I say partly, because the mass of the building is not porcelain, but is composed of common brick, with a facing and lining of beautiful white glazed porcelain bricks, or slabs, fixed into the masonry by means of deep keys or shoulders, cast like a half T on the brick. Its form is octagonal, and running up each of the angles is a moulding of large tiles of very fine clay, glazed, and colored red and green alternately; round each story runs a light balustrade, formed of green porcelain, upon which four arched doorways open, set to the four cardinal points, the arches being elegantly turned with large glazed tiles, cast in all imaginable fancies of design and variegation of color, representing wild beasts, demons, deities, monsters, &c. appears to be a "sight" among the Chinese themselves, for there are priests or bonzes attached to the building to keep it in order, who earn their consideration by distributing to the visiters lithographed elevations of the tower, with discriptions attached, and who seem to have the duties entrusted to them of illuminating it on gala occasions.—This is effected by means of lanterns made of thin oyster shells, used in lieu of window glass by the Chinese, which are placed at each of the eight angles on every story, and the effect of whose subdued light on the highly reflective surface of the tower must be most striking and beautiful."

The Arctic Circle is so named, because during the deluge when Noah got there all the "ticks" in the ark died. Ararat derives its name from the fact that when the ark stopped there was n't e'er a rat found.

Let industry be deeply engraven upon the heart.

ALBANY, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1843.

To MECHANICS.—Will our friends in the vicinity of the prisons take the pains to find out, whether the illegal contracts ceased on the first of May, in conformity of law, and inform us on the matter?

EXPIRED CONTRACTS.—We learn from the *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*, "that on Monday last the board of inspectors of the prison decided upon closing the contracts for the employment hereafter of convicts in the hame, tool, comb and stone shops, by which nearly 200 more of the convicts are thrown out of work. Concerning a portion of these contracts, we presume the inspectors were not to blame, as we believe the contractors in one or two of the cases were not over anxious about retaining them."

☞"Nothing but a strict performance of duty," says the Syracuse Standard, "made Capt. Lynds unpopular at Auburn." The Standard and the jury before whom he was heard must settle that question between themselves; but if the Captain always performs his duty with the same strictness he did that of his mission to Albany the past winter, he will be very likely to become unpopular elsewhere than at Auburn.

THE PRISON INSPECTORS.

Some of the appointments, both at Sing-Sing and Auburn, do not seem at all palatable to the good people of those villages, and such little expressions of feeling as burning the obnoxious persons in effigy, &c., are quite frequent. We do not approve of such demonstrations, but we think them indicative of the direction of public opinion That the public, and more especially the mechanics, have been outraged by some of these appointments, no one acquainted with the circumstances will deny; and we should be recreant to ourselves and our cause did we not 'cry out' against them. We were disposed to be silent, and suffer what we considered as wrong to pass unrebuked, lest our motives might be misconstrued; but the crowning act of appointing Elam Lynds keeper, after his movements and treachery here, is intolerable, and we now take occasion to protest against the whole method of proceedure in relation to the appointment of inspectors, &c., of the prisons. Nor are we alone. Many of the most respectable journals of both parties, so situated as to be acquainted with the facts, have spoken plainly and emphatically on the matter, and in condemnation of the whole procedure.

The ground upon which we base our objections may be briefly stated.

It has been shown that in times past great abuses have been carried on in our prisons; mismanagement and open violations of law have been charged and proved upon its officers. In the fulfilment and observance of those laws passed ostensibly for the relief of the mechanics, that portion of community were vitally interested. Although striving for a more general relief than even the faithful observance of those laws could give, yet the mechanics are above all anxious, as giving a partial relief, to have them faithfully carried out. But they had been violated repeatedly, and yet no effort was made by those persons, viz. the inspectors appointed and empowered for that purpose, to see the laws fulfilled. What then was to be done under the circumstances? The officers of the prisons continued to break the laws, and the inspectors, though cognisant of the fact, winked at the abuse and said nothing—carefully shutting the door on all investigation.

What, then, we say, was the course to be pursued by the mechanics? Simply this—to demand the appointment of a portion of the inspectors from their own body, of men who were interested in the strict observance of the law, and who were generally known and identified with the mechanics in feeling, and possessing their full confidence. This was desired, and this desire was explicitly set forth to the appointing power, in all its bearings. But, is there a single man in the whole number appointed that can be called a mechanic, or that is identified with them in feeling or interests? Not one! On the contrary, some portion of them are well known as rotten politicians, and it is plain to see that their very *rottenness* got them the appointment. Numerically, as forming about one-third of our whole population, the mechanics urged their just request—as that portion of community most deeply interested, they claimed it, and as being better fitted, from their very pursuits, to superintend the manufactures, &c., of the prisons, they asked it—and what have they got? Nothing—yes, worse, insult!

Fine characters, fine mechanics are such men as the notorious Edmonds to superintend, to inspect mechanical pursuits! Capital mechanics are they! Out upon such conduct! And just so it will be, between you and us, dear reader, as long as we submit quietly to the yoke, and be content to be trampled on by the very dregs of society, in the shape of corrupt politicians!

We shall have a word or two for Mr. Lynds next week, and shall take that occasion to present our readers with a little public opinion, in the shape of extracts from papers in the vicinity of the prisons, inrelation to this subject.

TASSELATED TILE MANUFACTURE.

This branch of manufacture, which bids fair to come into general use for pavements, &c., is already much extended in England. The Temple church in London displays a beautiful pavement, formed of a vast number of these tiles, about six inches square, glazed on the upper surface. The February No. of the Penny Magazine contains a description of the process of manufacture. It appears that the tasselated tiles are formed of two differently colored clays, one imbedded in the other, and disposed so as to form an ornamental device. The tile is first made in clay of one color, with a depression afterwards to be filled with clay of the other color, and this depression is formed by the aid of a mould. In the first place, the modeller models in stiff clay an exact representative of one of the tiles, about an inch thick, cutting out to the depth of about a quarter of an inch the depression which constitutes the device. When this is properly dried, a mould is made from it in plaster of Paris, and from this mould all the tiles are produced one by one. The ground color of the tile is frequently a brownish clay, with a yellow device; but this may be varied at pleasure. Let the color be what it may, however, the first clay is mixed up very thick, and pressed into the mould by the aid of a press designed for the purpose. On leaving the press it presents the form of a damp, heavy, unicolored square tile of clay, with an ornamental device formed by a depression below the common level of the surface.

The second colored clay, so far from being made stiff like the first, has a consistence somewhat resembling that of honey; and herein lies one of the niceties of manufacture, for it is necessary to choose clays which will contract equally in baking, although of different consistence when used. The tiles being laid on a bench, the workman plasters the honey-like clay on it, until he has completely filled the depressed device, using a kind of knife or trowel in this process. The tile, in this state, is then allowed to dry very gradually for the long period of eight weeks, to accommodate the shrinking of the clays to their peculiar natures. After this, each tile is scraped on the surface with an edge-tool, till the superfluous portion of the second clay is removed, and the two clays become properly visible, one forming the ground and the other the device. In this state the tiles are put into a "biscuit-kiln," where they are baked in a manner nearly resembling the baking of porcelain, but with especial reference, as to time and temperance, to the quality of the clays. From the biscuit-kiln they are transferred to the "dipping room," where they are coated on the upper surface with liquid glaze by means of a brush. Lastly, an exposure to the heat of the "glaze-kiln" for a period of twenty-four or thirty hours causes the glaze to combine with the clay, and the tiles are then finished.

The substance of which these tiles are made cannot be called *porcelain*, but the care required in their manufacture is such as to remove them from the rank of common pottery.

EBENEZER ELLIOTT,

THE CORN LAW RHYMER.

Our readers may recollect the publication, some time ago, in our paper, of a short poem entitled, a "*Starvation Anthem for the Royal Cristening*." It was from the pen of the man whose name stands at the head of this article.

Ebenezer Elliott is a *poet* in the highest sense. Poetry with him, like the gift of tongues and the tones of eloquence, is an endowment from God, a spark from the altar of Heaven, entailing upon the possessor a duty and a fearful responsibility. The poet is a teacher, and the philosopher is the eldest of his pupils only. He speaks directly to the heart and tunes "the diapason of the soul" to elevation and virtue—or if perverted, to crime and madness. But the mighty influences of song have been sanctified by Deity, and though the words of time past may fall unheeded, like rain drops on the bosom of the earth, yet they are not lost; for as there never was a drop of water that did not work out its office in the universe, so these

divine words, falling on the barren earth of some adamantine heart, shall make a better, a greener and a fresher world. Then let us not be like the foolish Ethiopian, and complain of the angry clouds because they scatter blessings with a frown, and refuse the reproofs of the poet who would make men kind, lovers of God and lovers of man, compassionate, soft hearted. For if you gainsay admonition, you are self-convicted of the offence.

It is thus with the corn law rhymer; his words fall harsh and grating upon the unsympathizing ear, but in forming an estimate of poetic character, it is often found necessary to learn the circumstance and the subject that aroused the indignant spirit. "Our sympathy with the corn law rhymer is the more awakened since the burst of a political battle has reached our ears from old England's shores. How does it come to pass that justice should be repudiated, and that by the injured; and the oppressor's despair worshipped, instead of the hope of a better future? Here a measure that has slain thousands by aid of a detestable taxation, is at an issue, and when the trial comes, the grand assize of England find for the dissizers; and wrong they say has the better right. The stain of cowardice, venality, or stupidity, must cleave to decision that sanctions the present corn laws, and guards the wicked splendor of those whose glitter is but the misery of their fellows, whose fatness is torn from the lean ribs of famished wretches. What wonder then at the indignation and the bold philipics of the true-hearted poet, looking at these things; at seeing the golden bounty of the field taxed; the strong man searching for food and labor, and finding much of the latter and so little of the former as scarce to keep starvation from grappling with his life. Do you not wonder, that all the virtue and knowledge of the realm have not driven, with a shout, the tax-makers of England therefrom, along with the curse, the devilish curse they affix to the evil? Truly it was a hard curse Lucifer brought into Eden; but more thorny is the harvest of the poor in England; they labor, and in the sweat of their brow they starve.

The operation of these laws, we are told, is about equal to a tax of 50 per cent, or an increase in the price of bread thus much; of which amount the mere duty levied, which goes partly to keep down debt and support government and law, is but a small fraction, say one-fifth; while the rest goes to the revenue of those whose estates produce wheat and other edibles, and who can thus by a pleasant juggle, reap literally grain out of the life-blood of their brethren, as well as the acres of their inheritance. Now here, all that the poet can look at is the foul wrong; and through the world of manhood, not fiendhood, raise a pity and a shudder of sympathy. And our poet is no false title-pleading lawyer, who declaims in well turned sentences, aptly fitted with winding phrase, and precedents drawn from time when ancient memory finds no stop to injustice, arranged to make reasonable people believe that the descendants of William the Bastard and his parliament can tax the people at will, though thousands die; he is not like a statistico-politico-economico zany, who would make our reason turn a somersault, like his cat-backed conscience, over statistical tables, and tell that manufactures and wealth have vastly increased, by the Egyptian policy of making men work harder for their bread, through those laws that deprive not of straw, but food, men of the same race, confined in a bondage where there are no flesh-pots, but an abundance of tax and tax-mastering.

Let it not be said that this is a subject not heroic and suited for the poet, like the narrative of desolation in the field, where nations drop in blood. Each of these families, when the bread tax has been a ban, with its world of suffering and painful thoughts, successions of hope and fear, till death comes, is a subject for our contemplation, a mean to awaken our tears till the eyes run over, and thrill the soul like a harp string. But this national starvation is no unheroic matter. Riding with noiseless steps like the pestilence, it chokes with its air fingers the child, and sucks the marrow of the man. And there is such diversity of feeling shown by the poet, there are songs of threatening indignation if the spoilers repent not; of sympathy and kindness to the spoiled, pointing a home and a hope behind the dark clouds, and showing the earth giving types of beauty yet, and an earnest of a better time. Sorrow, and a little joy, mingled as it is in life, and a soul confidence in the great Arbiter of life, are characteristic of the corn law rhymer. He speaks with impassioned earnestness; he is an orator pleading a just cause He supplies description rather than similies; and with an honest boldness of expression and thought, mingles the natural softness, that embraces the beauties of the outward world. As a man animated by this comprehensive philanthropy which springs from a strong impression of truth and justice, humanized by that inward mildness which sees in all nature the tracings of Deity, Ebenezer Elliott, the corn law rhymer, is a poet indeed.

SYLVANIANS.—A number of the members of this association left the city of Albany on Wednesday to join those of New York, in taking possession of the domain lately purchased for the purpose of commencing operations under the system of Fourier.

INTELLIGENCE.

Upwards of 8,000 laborers will be employed upon the Lachine canal, Canada, during the approaching season. This great work will probably be finished in two or three years, when vessels of 300 tons burden will be able to sail from ports on the Atlantic to any of the cities on the great lakes.

Knaebel, the composer, has just completed a grand musical composition, called "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and intends to bring it before the public at Boston in the course of next month.

East Baton Rouge is soon to become the seat of a regular silk plantation, whereby the most ample test will be given to the project of making this article one of the staples of the state. A gentleman named Vasseur, just arrived from France, has purchased land, and is making rapid arrangements to commence the business, in which he has the experience of many years.

Awful State of Society.—Five hundred ladies of Mobile have petitioned the authorities of that city to levy a separate and fixed tax upon all unmarried men there. There seems to be a fixed determination on their part to drive the bachelors there to commit matrimony or suicide.

Michael Hoffman, it is said, has declined the office of state prison agent.

A Second Putnam.—At a panther hunt in Sullivan county, Maine, on the 12th ult. one of the animals was shot in his den, the entrance of which was too small for a man to crawl into it. A lad, named William Lane armed himself with a Spanish dirk and hunting axe, and in he crept, and soon buried the axe in the head, and cut the throat of the ferocious beast, which quickly put an end to his struggles. He then hauled out the panther, which measured nine feet seven inches from his nose to the end of his tail.

The Salopian Journal mentions a most extraordinary feat of shooting—that of hitting a penny 495 times out of 500, which was undertaken by a Mr. Hurst, yesterday week, and performed, the marksman not missing a single shot!

Suicide.—Mr. S. Dean, for many years agent of the Union Manufacturing Company of Manchester, Conn., hung himself on the 20th ult. He had been in low spirits for some time. His age was about 50 years.

Long Boat.—Mr. Burden, from Troy, New York, now in this city, is about to construct a steamboat to run between the above cities, to be *six hundred feet long!* She is expected to make the trip from New York to Troy, one hundred and sixty miles, in five hours!

Mechanics.—The papers of Boston caution the mechanics abroad against resorting to that city in the expectation of finding employment there. They say they have mechanics enough to do all the work that will be required this summer. Some of the New York papers say the same, expressing doubts whether resident mechanics, laborers, clerks, &c. can all find employment. Such appears to be the case in cities generally. It is so here. There are many of our mechanics who are yet unemployed, though we trust that the season as it advances will brighten business prospects and open a wide field of labor which will demand the skill and experience of the busy bees of industry.—*Am Citizen.*

The Siamese twins have gotten married! How strange. Madame De Stael has said, that a man cannot possess any thing better than a good woman, nor any thing worse than a bad one. If that dual body (the twins) have gotton good wives, the wives are *two good* for them: if bad, it is *two bad* they should be troubled with them.

The *Sun*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., says: We are glad to learn that the difficulties between the cotton-factory girls and their employers, have been settled. The employers yielded to the demand of the girls, to be paid their old wages in *currency*, instead of orders. The processions, speeches, &c., are over, and the usual activity will pervade the mills to day, and henceforth, to the satisfaction of the heroines, at least.

Another strike took place in the vicinity of Pittsburgh on the 27th ult. among the mechanics and laborers in the iron works and glass factories. They demanded cash instead of store pay. They cannot perceive, nor do we, why they should pay a discount of 20 to 30 per cent on the wages their employers profess to give them.

On Thursday, we noticed a procession of men preceded by a band of music passing through the streets. We learn that they were the hands employed in the "Hecla Iron Works," who have turned out for the same cause as the cotton factory girls turned out.—*Pitts. Sun.*

The steamer Tomichichi, plying between Mobile and New-Orleans, was snagged on the 22d ult. about 15 miles below New-Orleans. She had on board a full cargo for Mobile. One man drowned.

Consumption of Produce in New York.—The following is an estimate, carefully made from accurate observation, of the annual sales of articles of country produce in the city of New York, for the consumption of the inhabitants:

Fresh Beef,.....	$1,470,000
" Veal,.....	350,000
" Mutton and Lamb,.....	300,000
" Pork,.....	600,088
" Poultry, Game, Eggs, &c,.....	800,000
Salted Beef, Pork and Hams,.....	1,200,000
Vegetables and Fruit,.....	1,200,000
Milk,.....	730,000
Butter, Cheese and Lard,.....	1,500,000
Flour, Meal, and other Bread Stuffs,...	3,000,000
Hay and Oats,.....	750,000
Fuel (Wood and Coal) exclusive of Steamboat fuel,.....	2,500,000
Articles not enumerated, exclusive of building materials,.....	500,000
	$14,900,000

The number of dwelling houses in the city in 1840 was 16,458; dwellings with stores, 6,614; stores and offices, 3,855; other buildings, 3,189.

The construction of railroads leading to the city has had a great influence on the price of many articles with which our market is supplied. Vast quantities of market produce are brought on the Camden and Amboy and other New Jersey railroads, as well as the Long Island railroads. But the New York and Erie railroad has been very important to our citizens, although only extending to Goshen, in Orange county, 46 miles from the North river. On MILK alone the saving to the citizens, in consequence of the reduction of price, since the introduction of the Goshen milk by the railroad, is at least *two hunhred thousand* dollars per annum; and on fresh meat the reduction in price is over 25 per cent.—*True Sun.*

From the memorial of Mr. Edmonds, one of the new inspectors of the Sing Sing prison, it appears that $44,500 will be required to carry the establishment through the year, until February next—which added to the $14,000 already drawn from the state treasury, will make a deficiency of $58,500.

The splendid steamboat Harry of the West, collapsed a flue on her way up the Mississippi from New Orleans; several killed and wounded.

The Albany Patriot says, "One of our own Methodist clergymen, last Sunday, remarked that if all the world believed the second coming was to take place on the 23d of March, 1843, at 3 o'clock, P. M., two-thirds of them would delay all preparation for it till *half past two.*

A Large Shell.—They have in New Orleans the shell of a sea turtle which weighed three thousand pounds. It was found dead in the harbor of Point-a-Petre, two or three days after the late terrible earthquake. The Crescent City says that if mounted on runners as a sleigh it would carry at least six persons.

The extensive gun-factory of the Messrs. Barnett in the Minories, London, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 25th.

Rice.—It is said rice was first planted in Carolina, in 1668; but owing to bad seed, it was abandoned. In the year 1695, a vessel arrived from Madagascar, the master of which furnished a gentleman with a small quantity, from which has sprung an immense source of wealth to the southern states. "So much for a remnant of a sea store left in the bottom of a bag."

Nails and iron of an excellent quality are now manufactured extensively at the Niles Iron Works, near Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio.

Charles, Compte de Misles, who had 12,000 men under his command in the army of Napoleon, and who was at one time commander-in-chief of the garrison of the city of Rome, is now in Nashville, Tenn., teaching school.

Death's Doings.—The number of deaths in New York in 1842 was 8,176. Of these, 2,320 were owing to fevers, and consumption swept off upwards of 1,000. Of the whole number 2,253 were foreigners.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ All letters and communications intended for this paper should be *post paid to secure attention.*

Terms for vol. 2.—To clubs of 20 or more, having the paper sent in one package, $1 each per annum, in advance.
To clubs of not less than 5, sent as above, $1.25 each, in advance.
Single subscribers $1.50, in advance.
Members of the state and county or town associations, subscribing through the secretary, are entitled to the paper at $1 per annum, in advance.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless previously renewed.

BINDING.—Subscribers wanting their volumes bound, can have them done in any style and at reasonable prices, by leaving them at this office.
Several volumes of the Mechanic left to be bound some time since are now ready for delivery. The owners are requested to call for them.

LINDLY'S PATENT BEDBUG PROOF BEADSTEDS—REMOVAL. The undersigned having removed from No. 29 Green street, to No 89 Market street, a few doors north of the Eagle Tavern, where they will be happy to see and wait upon their old friends and patrons. To those who have not seen our bedsteads, we respectfully solicit to call and examine them. One year and a half's residence in Albany, during which time we have been in the manufacture of the above bedsteads, enables us to give references to very many of the best boarding and private houses in this city; but we will only give a few of the public houses, where the information can be most readily had: Congress Hall, Franklin House, City Hotel, and Fort Orange. The fact that such houses as above named have been furnished with them, is sufficient evidence of their superiority over any thing of the kind now in use. A description might be given, but we deem it unnecessary, as we trust that under whose notice this may fall, they will at least call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
Persons havings good bedsteads that have become loose from use, can have patent rails put to them.
A good assortment of the best and most approved patterns will at all times be kept on hand. For style, workmanship, utility and convenience, we do not intend to be surpassed. Prices to correspond with the times.
TINGLEY & Co. 89 Market st.,
N. B. One of the above firm owning the right of Lindly's patent, of all the eastern states, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and a large portion of the state of New York, will sell at such rates that will make it an object to go into the business. Good property will be taken in part payment.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS.—FOR SALE—an IRON SCREW AND BOX, suitable to be used in removing or raising buildings. Inquire at Blackall's, corner of Hamilton and William streets March 18.

BOOK BINDING.—HARVEY H. CORNING, sign of the golden ledger, 82 State street, Albany, carries on the above business in all its various branches, viz: PLAIN, EXTRA and SUPER EXTRA—has a first rate RULING MACHINE and other necessary implements for manufacturing BLANK BOOKS of every description, on the most reasonable terms, of the best materials and workmanship.
N. B. An assortment kept on hand. 27.

TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO., Type founders, at No. 13 Chambers street, near the Post Office, New York, have on hand an unusually large stock of their well known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal, cast in original matrices, and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Placing the Book and Newspaper fonts as follows:

Pica,	32 cts per lb.	Minion,	54 cts. per lb.
Small Pica,	34 " "	Nonpareil,	66 " "
Long Primer,	36 " "	Agate,	86 " "
Bourgeois,	40 " "	Pearl,	120 " "
Brevier,	46 " "		

For approved paper at 6 months, or at 6 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing Materials, furnished with promptitude and at the lowest prices.
☞ Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement, with this note, three times, before the first of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying four times the amount of it.

Wood Engraving and Designing.

E. FORBES is prepared to attend to all business of the above description at the *Sculpture Rooms* 17 Stanwix Hall.

To Printers.—FOR SALE CHEAP, a Fount of second hand Pica, about 200 lbs., in good order. Also a quantity of Leads, of different lengths, as good as new. J. MUNSELL.

PRINTING,

IN

ALL ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES,

SUCH AS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &C.,

Neatly and Expeditiously Executed at the Lowest Prices,

BY

J. MUNSELL,

At the Office of the MECHANIC, No. 58 State street,

ALBANY.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

N. ORR, (late pupil of J. H. Hall,) is now prepared to execute any orders in the above business, which he may be favored with, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
Room No. 6, 3d floor, Exchange.

Having made arrangements with Mr. N. Orr, to do my wood engraving, I recommend him to the public as one who understands his business and will doubtless give satisfaction.
JOHN H. HALL.
Albany, Feb. 1st, 1843.

LEATHER, OIL, AND FINDING STORE,

No. 18 *Hudson Street.*

J. HOCHSTRASSER,

Will continue the above business at his old stand, and having made arrangements with manufacturers of Leather and Morocco in the cities of NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and ALBANY, and having in his employ first rate workmen, he is enabled to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on the most reasonable terms, at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, the following are included in his assortment: Oak and Hemlock Harness, Bridle, Collar, Horse, Trunk, Valise and Skirting Leather; Hog Skins, Philadelphia Russet Bridle, do. Facing Skins, do. Lining Hides, do. Top Hides, Patent Leather, Coach Roans, Neats Foot and Liver Oil, Currier's Tools, Oak Sole Leather, Hemlock do., Wax and Grain Upper Leather, do. Calf Skins, Keen's Philadelphia do., Seal and Kip Skins, Splits and Welt Leather, Cordovan, Red, Green, White and Yellow Linings, Goat and Sheep Binding Skins, White Alum Dressed Linings, Dressed and Undressed Morocco, Colored Goat and Sheep Skins, English Shoe Thread of all numbers, India Rubber and Patent Cloth, Apron Skins, Stock Binding, &c.
N. B. An assortment of SHOE MAKER'S FINDINGS will be kept on hand.
Also, *Roller Skins, Engine Hose, Band, Picker, String,* and *Patent Leather,* on hand and made to order. *Albany,* 1841.

To Cabinet-Makers and Upholsterers.

DANIEL FRY, No. 40 State street, *Importer of Cutlery and Hardware,* keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of HAIR SEATING and CURLED HAIR, together with a complete assortment of *Cabinet Makers' Hardware,* which is offered for sale low for cash or approved credit.

FIRE ENGINES!!

THE subscribers are manufacturing at Waterford, on an extensive scale, Fire Engines of various patterns, to suit purchasers, and they do not hesitate to recommend their Engines as decidedly superior to any now in use.
They manufacture the common Piston Engine, to work with chains or connecting rods, which they have improved in the construction of the brakes and the application of the power, so as to give them a decided advantage over those now in use. They also manufacture Rogers' Patent Balance Fire Engine, which has always been proved to be of *superior* power to all others.

Prices at the Factory, in complete order for use:

Those designed

For 40 men,	largest	Philadelphia	size or	11 inch chambers,	$950
" 28 "	"	Albany	"	8 1-4 "	700
" 22 "	"	Common	"	7 "	600
" 16 "	"	N. York city	"	6 1-2 "	525
" 12 "	"	Small	"	5 1-2 "	450

These prices are one hundred dollars below what engines have formerly been sold for, but they are reduced to suit the times.
The above prices can be reduced $50, by dispensing with the tower and goose neck and passing the water through the forward end of the machine. The *utility* of such an engine is fully equal to any other form, but its appearance is not quite so good. They also manufacture Factory Engines and Forcing Pumps of all sizes; Suction and Leading Hose to order, both rivetted and sewed, of the best quality.
They have been in the business 8 years, and might furnish many testimonials of good workmanship, &c., but as purchasers are supposed to prefer judging for themselves, the subscribers will furnish an engine where desired, and if on trial it is not fully equal in *all* respects to the *best* engines now in use, they will take it away without charge. Having an unlimited water power situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson river, and near the junction of the Champlain and Erie canal, with a rail road connecting east with Boston and west with Buffalo, our facilities and arrangements for manufacturing are such that orders can be filled at any season of the year, and with the greatest promptness and despatch at the lowest rates.
L. BUTTON & Co.,
Waterford, Saratoga Co., N.Y.

MISCELLANY.

THINKING ALOUD.

Did you hear of the curate who mounted his mare,
And merrily trotted along to the fair?
Of creature more tractable none ever was heard;
In the hight of her speed she would stop at a word,
And again with a word, when the curate said *Hey*,
She put forth her mettle and galloped away.

As near to the gates of the city he rode,
While the sun of September all brilliantly glowed,
The good priest discovered, with eyes of desire,
A mulberry tree in a hedge of wild briar,
On boughs long and lofty, in many a green shoot,
Hung large, black, and glossy, the beautiful fruit.

The curate was hungry, and thirsty to boot;
He shrunk from the thorns, tho' he longed for the fruit;
With a word he arrested his courser's keen speed,
And he stood up erect on the back of his steed!
On the saddle he stood, while the creature stood still,
And he gathered the fruit till he took his good fill.

"Sure never," he thought, "was a creature so rare,
So docile, so true, as my excellent mare.
Lo, here, how I stand" (and he gazed all around)
"As safe and as steady as if on the ground,
Yet how had it been if some traveller this way,
Had, dreaming of mischief, but chanced to cry *Hey?*"

He stood with his head in the mulberry tree,
And he spoke out aloud in his fond reverie:
At the sound of the word the good mare made a push,
And down went the priest in the wild briar bush.
He remembered too late, on his green thorny bed,
Much that well may be *thought*, cannot wisely be *said*.

RESULT OF INDUSTRY.—The Goddard estate was recently sold at auction for ninety-two thousand dollars, to a citizen of Boston who commenced business as a tailor, and for a long time kept, what is called a "slop shop" in Ann street. He was asked after the sale, if he would like a part of the amount mentioned to remain on mortgage, and he answered in the negative, and in his rough off hand manner, inquired whether he should give a *check* for the ninety-two thousand, or the *bills*. As in these perilous times the bills were deemed to be quite as good as the tailor's check, they were preferred, and the tailor immediately proceeded to State-street, presented his check for the ninety-two thousand—received ninety-two bills of the denomination of one thousand each, and trudged back to pay the amount of the Goddard estate, which is now his property. Such is sometimes the result of industry and perseverance.—*Boston Post.*

IMAGINATION.—A good lady was accustomed to ply her wheel on the long winter evenings, long after her husband had retired to rest from the labors of the day. Before retiring, she was in the habit of warming her side of the bed with a warming pan. In doing this she was often annoyed by his remonstrances against it, saying that she would burn him, though she had often assured him that there was no danger of that. To cure him of this habit, she one night filled her pan with snow instead of coals; no sooner did the pan touch him than he sprang out of the bed exclaiming: "Now you've done it, Mary! now you've burnt my leg to a blister!"—*Salem Obs.*

RULES FOR SINGING CHURCH MUSIC.—A man who sings in church, should always in so doing, make a noise as loud as common thunder, and not bury his talents in a napkin; the more of a good thing the better.

If he sings tenor, he should always sing through his nose as well as his mouth; he takes wind in at both passages, and why not send it out at both?

If he sings bass let him sing it with a vengeance, and if he cannot sing right, let him sing wrong; but all at events put his shoulders to the work.

He should never trouble himself about correctly pronouncing the words of the psalm or hymn, "words are but wind," and not only so, who can pronounce words with his nose?

HOW IT WORKS.—The Utica Whig speaking of American cutlery, says it is informed that the great English house of IBBOTSON & BROTHERS, are of the opinion that it will be more profitable for them to manufacture their fine cutlery for the American market, in the United States, than at home, by reason of the impost duty which the tariff law imposes upon the foreign article; and that they are now making their arrangements to establish, within the present year, in the state of New York, a manufactory for that purpose.

We ask whether it be not better to have the cutlery used in this great state manufactured by laborers the whole of whose provisions and that of their families would be furnished by themselves, or to import cutlery and pay for it in hard dollars?

FOSSIL BIRDS.—Letters from Dr. Mantell, of London, and professor Danberry, of Oxford, to professor Siliman, of Yale University, mention the arrival in England of the bones of a gigantic bird, of the ostrich class, from New Zealand. The impress made by its feet would be fully equal to the largest track seen by Prof. Hitchcock in the valley of the Connecticut. The arrival of these bones in England has tended to produce conviction in the minds of Dr. Mantell and Mr. Murchison, the president of the Geological Society, as well as of the other members of the society, that the impressions in the valley of the Connecticut are genuine, and that birds, both small and gigantic, once walked over the surface of the rocks in question, when soft enough to receive an impression of their feet. The bones from New Zealand were found in an alluvial formation, and a tradition still exists among the natives, that only within a century past have the birds themselves become extinct.

BANKS.

Friend in the grogram coat, with staff and spear,
What is your business—what your duty here?
To watch the bank—the bank! Why tell me pray,
Think you the bank is like to run away?
No, no; but rogues and thieves, those cursed chaps,
Might break the locks and doors, and steal perhaps,
And I am paid for standing here all night,
To catch or frighten them, and keep all right!
Well, since you're paid for't, watchman, stand thy post
And see no stiver of the cash is lost;
At the same time, permit me friend, to doubt,
Such mighty danger from the rogues without,
I'd think the money better far applied,
If you were paid for catching rogues inside.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—In the year 1271, the wages of a laboring man were just three half pence per day; and at the same period, the price of a Bible fairly written out was £30 sterling. Of course a common laborer in *those days* could not have procured a Bible with less than the entire earnings of *thirteen years! Now*, a beautiful printed copy of the same book can be purchased with the earnings of *one day!* Take another view of the subject. An ordinary clerk cannot make a fair *manuscript* copy of the Bible in less than *three months:* With a common printing press, work equivalent to printing a copy of the whole Bible, can be done in *ten minutes*; and with a steam press of the most approved construction the same work can be done in *three minutes!*

GRAPE VINES.—We hope every farmer and every mechanic who owns as much as six square feet of land, will have at least one grape vine growing on it—a native vine, we mean, not a foreign one for mere show, but one that will bear fruit which will ripen without artificial aid.

It is surprising that so few of our young men take any interest in setting grape vines about the house. It is not because they relish not the fruit, for you will see them traversing the meadows and woods to filch what does not belong to them; and to make sure of their prey they will pluck it before it is fit to eat. Young men are informed that grapes can be propagated from *cuttings;* that is, by burying a vine cut from a growing one. The latter part of April is a good time to bury the vine. One end of it must remain above ground and the other must be kept moist.—*Ploughman.*

☞ Dan Marble tells a story about a Yankee tailor dunning a man for the amount of his bill.—The man said he "was sorry, very sorry indeed, that he couldn't pay it." "Well," said the tailor, "I took you for a man that would be sorry, but if you are sorrier than I am, I'll quit."

PATENT AGENCY AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, *Office on F street, between 7th and 8th streets, opposite the Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.*—The subscriber has resigned his situation in the patent office (where he for some time superintended the restoration of patents destroyed by fire in 1836) to devote himself to the preparation of specifications and drawings, and all matters connected with the obtaining of patents for useful inventions either in this country or Europe. His experience in theoretical and practical mechanics, together with an intimate knowledge of the progress of the useful arts and manufactures, at home and abroad, will enable him to judge of the novelty and utility of inventions submitted to his examination; and as patents are not granted, under the existing patent laws, when the alleged inventions are wanting in novelty, or contravene the established laws of science, he will be able to furnish all the information necessary to avoid the expense of making application for patents which could not be granted

Having established a foreign correspondence, he will be able to secure patents in Great Britain, France, and other parts of the continent, or furnish information, and prepare all the necessary papers for that purpose.

A model for a machine or apparatus, or specimens for a composition of matter, are required by law, before a patent can issue; by sending a model or specimens to the subscriber, with a short statement of the object of the invention, the necessary papers and drawings will be prepared and forwarded to the applicant for execution, thereby obviating the expenses consequent upon a journey to Washington, or delay in issuing the patent.

Being well acquainted with the patent laws of the United States, England and France, and the decisions of the courts in patent cases, he tenders his services where information is required in reference to infringements of patents, or defence against suits for infringement, such as compiling and arranging evidence, &c.

To individuals and companies wishing to procure drawings and estimates of machinery, or buildings, for manufactories, on the most modern and improved plans, or any other matter connected with mechanical engineering, he will furnish information; and, should it be required, will locate and superintend structures of this description.

Wishing to be generally useful to mechanics and inventors, he will attend to the sale of machinery and patent rights; this, being a place of resort from all parts of the Union, is perhaps the best location for such a purpose.

Papers relating to patents can be sent to the commissioner of patents, when luminous, free of postage, and models sent to the collectors of the oprincipal ports, will also come free of expense, and the subscriber can be advised thereof by letter, which in all cases must be post paid. All applications for information relating to patents must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars; charges for other business transactions will be made according to their magnitude. J. JAMES GREENOUGH.

Certificate of HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH, *Commissioner of Patents.*

PATENT OFFICE, NOV. 29th, 1842.

Mr. *J. J. Greenough*, who has for some years been employed in the patent office, in a highly responsible situation, under the act of 1836, restoring the records, having to my regret tendered his resignation, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman worthy of confidence, and as being particularly qualified to take charge of any business requiring a knowledge of mechanical science, the progress of the arts, and patent improvements. Mr. Greenough is also well acquainted with the practice of this office. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

REFERENCES.—Hon. S Prentiss, of *Vt.*, U. S. Senate; Hon. J. P. Kennedy, of *Md.*, U. S. House of Rep.; Hon. John C. Clark, of *N. Y.*, U. S. House of Rep.; Hon W. Cranch, *Chief Justice, D. C.*; J. W. Hand, Esq., *Chief Clerk, Patent Office;* C. M. Keeler, Esq., *Examiner, Patent Office.*

Encourage American manufacture—under this we prosper.

WEAVER & RICHARDSON, Umbrellas and Parasols made, covered and repaired, in the neatest and most durable style, at No. 66 Green street, Albany, opposite the first Baptist church. N. B. Umbrellas can be furnished by the dozen at short notice. 47

PRINTING.—Every kind of letter press printing will be done to order on short notice at the office of the Mechanic, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Business, visiting and wedding cards executed in a superior style on an hour's notice. New and fashionable type for books and pamphlets; hand bills of every size and style; circulars, bill heads, &c. &c.

AGENTS WANTED.

Mechanics out of employment may find it a paying business to solicit subscribers for this paper in their vicinities and among their friends. Applications, post paid, directed to this office will meet with attention; they should be accompanied by certificates of character and responsibility.

The following local agents are authorized to receive subscriptions and money for this paper.

Messrs. Wells & Webb, 42 Ann street, and Mr. J. C. Wedleigh, 439 Broadway, New York.

James Hegeman, Troy	P. P. Cleveland, Skeneateles
J. M. Edgerton, West Troy	Chas. White, Auburn
J. B. Gilson, Waterford	Chas. Coy, Canandaigua
Jacob J. Deforest, Schenectady	John Williams, Canandaigua
Andrew Hunns, Utica	Jas. Goddard, Truxton
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